

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XIX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 26TH, 1892.

NUMBER 17

WILSON, SONS & CO.

(LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
RIO DE JANEIRO.

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Official Directory

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BRITISH LEGATION.—Tavares de D. Manoel, No. 8, GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 20, Largo da Carioca. O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Tavares de D. Manoel. Wm. GHO. ARBOTT, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Exaristado da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a. m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M. A. British Chaplain.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Caticé. English services at 11.30 a. m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays. 7 p. m. Wednesday.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Office: 75, Rua São de Setembro, and floor 10 to 12 above.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Bandeira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Sundays and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor. Residence: Rua de Petropolis No. 9.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 3.45 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; just returned from a visit to Berlin to study Dr. Koch's new remedy for tuberculosis. Office and residence: Rua da Alameda No. 23, from 2 to 4 p. m.

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office: 51, Rua dos Ourives. Hours from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua do Real Grandeza No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1255.

Dr. C. Feldhausen, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Cons. from 2 to 4. Praça General Osório No. 63. Res. Rua Marques de Abrantes No. 57. Telephone 1138.

Dr. Oliveira Aguiar, Physician. Residence: Praça Duque de Caxias No. 29. Telephone 1147. Office: Rua do Ouvidor No. 145; hours from 2 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Edmundo de Oliveira, of Rio de Janeiro School of Medicine. Fevers, accoucheur's operations. Special consultations at private houses and on board vessels. Rua dos Ourives No. 35.

Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office, 30 Rua do Hospício 10.30 p. m.; residence 108 Rua Marques d'Abrantes.

Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—Sailors Home and Institute.—No. 1, Travessa do Morim, Rua do Livramento, Saude.—Bible services; In English on Sundays at 3 p. m. and 7 p. m.; on Mondays at 7 p. m. Free and Easy Concert on Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Reading room open daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

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THE BRAZILIAN COAL Co.

LIMITED.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London
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A constant supply of fresh, steam coal "Cory's Merit" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service.

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NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1785.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1858.

Incorporated 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
SONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
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ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTE SHAMER CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BILLS OF LADING,
STAMPS, &c., in the most and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES,
WITH SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR FINEST CONTEMPORARY
Special papers manufactured exclusively for
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SAFETY COLORED. SAFETY PAPERS.

Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

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THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Trans.

JND. E. CURRIER, Asst. Sec'y.

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WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO.,

Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges, and templates. Like parts of different engines of some close perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

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NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co.

LIMITED.

Gelignite and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides

possessing great breaking power it commends itself for use in

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Also patent Detonator caps and Blackford's patent

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE

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The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 22,000 engines, and 250,000 cars. This includes 161,000 Freight Cars.

This is 16 per cent of the entire freight car equipment of the United States.

Orders have been received for 100,000 Quick Action Brakes since December, 1887.

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Representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co.

82, Primeiro de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

Insurance.

THE EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Society of the United States

Preliminary statement, 31st December 1891.

Insurance in force	£ 160,000,000
Assets	27,000,000
Surplus	5,000,000
New business 1891	46,000,000

Harold Corby,

Manager for Brazil.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund 1,328,751
Uncalled capital 2,400,751

Agents: Cia. Internacional Comercio e Industria
67, Rua 1^a de Março. Telephone No. 127.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.
FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks Marine Risks
Authorized 1870 Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Republic of Brazil
Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.
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GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE CO.

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INSURANCE Co.

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Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Editions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand.

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Orders received for Scientific and other books.

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Accumulated Funds £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

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Agents for
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No. 75, Rua Sete de Setembro
and recommends his stocks of

Watches,
Clocks,
Spectacles,
Pincenez, etc.
Used to English watches. Repairs carefully and quickly executed.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN
BANK, LIMITED.

Capital £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up 750,000
Reserve fund 450,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:
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PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,
PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES
AND NEW YORK.

Also on:
Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON,
Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS,
Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG,
Messrs. J. H. Borenberg, Coester & Co., HAMBURG,
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THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE
BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: 52, Moorgate St. E.C.

Rio de Janeiro: No. 2, Rua S. Pedro.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital £ 1,500,000
Realized do 900,000
Reserve fund 750,000

BRANCHES:

→ Paris, Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Rosario. ←
DRAWS ON:—
London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.

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DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December
1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft"
in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in
Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,030)

Draws on:—
[Direction der Disconto] Gesellschaft, Berlin.
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, and correspondents.
M. A. von Rothschild & Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.
N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.
International Bank of London, Limited, London.
Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.
Heise & Co., Paris.
Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents.
Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp.
H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.
Banque Generale, branches and correspondents.
Menotti & Co., Naples.
Banca Lebra & Agnes and correspondents.
G. Amsinck & Co., New York.
Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo.
Banca Commercial, do.
Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres.
Deutsche Uebersee Bank, do.
and any other countries.
Opens accounts current.
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

March 1892

Companhia União Industrial
S. SEBASTIÃO

Share Capital Rs. 10,000,000
Debentures £ 675,000 stg.

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Hessians, coffee bags and jute goods of all descriptions.
FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. CHRISTOVÃO
Cotton, wool and silk goods.
FABRICA NACIONAL DE TECIDOS DE MEIA
Underclothing, hosiery, etc.
FABRICA MANUFACTURA DE RENDAS
Lace goods of all kinds.
FABRIL BRAZILEIRA
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TECELAGEM FLUMINENSE
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Galvanized iron roofing sheets, zinc tiles, baths, kitchen
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Rio de Janeiro.

BRITISH BANK OF
SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.
London, E. C.

Provisional office in Rio de Janeiro:

32, RUA DA ALFANDEGA

Subscribed capital £ 1,000,000
Paid up capital 800,000
Reserve fund 225,000

Branches in Buenos Aires and Montevideo.
Correspondents in New York and all the principal cities of Europe.

Receives deposits for fixed periods and transacts every species of Banking business.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES

THE GREAT TONIC AND STRENGTH GIVER

This medicine invented in Canada in 1865 has been for years and is now prescribed by the leading physicians in all parts of the world, who attest that it gives the most satisfactory results of any remedy yet produced. The diseases for which they use it, and in which they claim the greatest results are the following:

Lung Diseases, Imperfect Nutrition
Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia
General Debility, Anemia

and in convalescence from all wasting diseases.

The immediate beneficial effects of FELLOWS' SYRUP in those cases of emaciation and weakness produced by long illness whether from pulmonary diseases or fevers, prove its tonic virtues and its value in accelerating digestion and assimilation.

FELLOWS' SYRUP is too well known to require further remark; it cannot be closely imitated though many persons have sought to trade upon its reputation.

Full directions accompany each bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS.

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Rua da Candelaria, 8.

OKELL, WILSON & Co.

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General and Commission Merchants

for foreign and home trade with the interior.

ROSS & COAKES,

CIVIL ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS

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Surveys, plans and estimates of railways and public works prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Brazilian Government.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

and
Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

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Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.
NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF
LONG DOCUMENT ENVELOPES,
manufactured from blue and white cloth-lined paper and Japanese parchment.

SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES
from superior calendered papers of various colors.

American Commercial Envelopes,
made from the best white and tinted papers.

LINEN ENVELOPES,

made from the best qualities of linen paper known in the United States.

These envelopes are superior in both quality and make. Samples may be seen at the

Typographia Aldina,

79 Sete de Setembro—1st floor.

(Under new direction.)

BUSINESS NOTICES

Companhia Industrial de Seda e Rame.—It was Dr. Francisco Portella, governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro, who, seeking to endow his state with diversified productions, conceived the idea of establishing a textile industry, and the use of its fibres in the manufacture of rope, packing and sewing-thread. This concession was granted in January, 1890. Fulfilling the terms of its contract, the company acquired 3,000 hectares of land at Itelém, a station on the Estrada de Ferro Central, where, besides lands suitable for such culture, there exists a natural hydraulic motor force superior to 150 horse-power.

The first employment of the company was the selection of varieties most productive, and the choice fell on the ramie (*Bomarea tinctoria*) as having decided advantages over all others. This variety was very rare, and with difficulty and much labor there is to-day under cultivation, and of about 25 hectares and there are thousands of shoots for reproduction which, two years ago, were entirely wanting.

The development of the stalks is enormous, and there are fields in which their growth reaches three and four meters. The production is abundant, and three cuts a year are regularly made.

The company expects for 1892 two Fane machines which in a trial last September gave the best results in decortication, judged even then very deficient.

Ramie is a dicotyledonous plant of the nettle family, having its origin in the islands of the Indian Ocean, where it develops with much luxuriance. Its fibres are used for manufacture of woven fabrics, cords and similar products which are superior to those made of flax and hemp. Fishing-nets made of ramie are far better than those made of any other textile, not only for tenacity but for unlimited duration of the threads of which they are composed.

The ramie is a hardy plant, of deep roots, producing abundant shoots of 1.5 to 2 meters high.

The nature of the plant and its roots indicate that rich fresh soil, without being humid but deeply cultivated, ought to be preferred. In grounds well prepared, the crop of green stems reaches 35,000 kilos per acre, or 100 to 120 tons per year and for every hectare, yielding a large profit to the grower. The life of the plant in Brazil is 20 years. The fibres produced by the grower are delivered to the manufacturing industry which bleaches them by the action of steam, bicarbonate of soda, chlorhydric acid and other agents, and after submitting them to combing, carding and other mechanical processes, they are eventually transformed into fabrics of the greatest beauty and durability. Ramie enters into the preparation of products of considerable value, competing with wool and silk, and for white underwear there is no textile that equals it.

Besides the unlimited market of Europe, the factories of textile fabrics already established here and those to be established hereafter, will consume enormous quantities of this precious textile. The state of Rio de Janeiro possesses the best lands for the culture of ramie and the vast area of the *sertão abaxio*, the margin of the great rivers, will become the producing center of textile riches.

In addition to the culture of ramie, the company has established in the municipio of Itaguay, the culture of the mulberry tree and the silk-worm (*bombyx mori*), having now more than 4,000 mulberry trees in full growth. There is a vast establishment for raising cocoons, to which belong houses and dependencies for all the help.

Besides the mulberry trees which exist here, not only new shoots from Italy have been added, but also cocoons of the best variety of silk-worms.

The vegetation of the mulberry tree in Brazil is so luxuriant that from six to eight crops of cocoons are obtained annually. While in Europe costly nurseries are necessary, in Brazil excellent trees are rapidly obtained by transplanting. The average crops of cocoons give a yield of 15 kilos for every mulberry tree of eight years of age.

One of the concessionaries, to whom the concession for silk-culture was granted, which has become the property of the company, Captain Luiz Ribeiro de Souza Rende, for more than 20 years uninterruptedly, aided by his wife, dedicated himself to the culture of mulberry trees and raising of silk-cocoons in the then province, now state, of Rio de Janeiro. The experiments of all that time were uniformly successful.

These two industries not yet fully developed will be of great future so soon as their advantages and high agricultural value are understood. They are plants that only admit of colonization.

The company was organized with a capital of 2,000,000\$ and has for its president, the well-known and public-spirited citizen, Dr. Pedro Dias Garrido Paes Leme.

Diversified productions are an essential factor in the complete development and future prosperity of Brazil. The products of the two great staples—rubber in the Amazon country and coffee in the central zone, is important, but it is more important that Brazil should not put her sole reliance in these alone. When the resources of Brazil are derived from many productions, her commercial, and above all, her financial independence will be assured.

Any enterprise, therefore, as that of the Companhia Industrial de Seda e Rame, which adds new sources of wealth to the country, should be encouraged and fostered in every substantial way. The two new productions which this company is adding to Brazil are the beginnings which as time goes on, may become as important as either of the two great Brazilian staples now is.

Brazil is especially adapted to the culture of silk and can compete with any country in its production. It needs but proper encouragement to enable her to supply vast amounts of this precious article to the commerce and manufacture of foreign lands.

With the experience, which comes from time, these two productions will develop and will bring to Brazilian coffers their valuable returns and while they are returning to the individual cultivators a handsome revenue, they will be the means of advancing Brazil to that high station in the galaxy of civilized nations of the earth, to which her vast extent of territory, her rich fertility of soil and her lavish endowments of nature entitle her.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, a synopsis of the monthly balances of local banks, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance.)

Subscription: 25\$000 per annum for Brazil.

\$10.00 or £2 abroad (13\$00 when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 3000 reles; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 26th, 1892.

The elections which have recently taken place in this city and in various states show an apathy and indifference on the part of the people which augurs ill for the future of Brazil. The stability and prosperity of a republic depends directly upon the active and intelligent interest which its citizens take in its affairs, and in no other place is this interest better shown than in elections.

If the better classes of citizens refuse to perform their civic duties, the government is sure to fall into mercenary hands and evil is sure to follow. In the United States this has invariably been the result in cities where the best citizens have kept away from the polls. In the senatorial election which took place in this capital on the 20th, only one out of seven registered voters went to the polls, and the result was the election of a man who is capable of doing incalculable mischief. It is a serious mistake for the better classes to thus surrender their country and its administration into untrustworthy and inexperienced hands. Prosperity will never return until the government is first purged of these elements. And to secure this every man who possesses a vote must make the fullest and best use of it possible.

No matter if official influence and pressure is used in favor of unprincipled candidates; no matter if trickery and corruption defeat his efforts; if good government is ever to be secured, he must keep up the struggle. Refusing to vote because the government is using all its influence and power against his ticket, is cowardly and unpatriotic. It should be remembered that the best element in parliamentary government is an active and courageous minority; it can do more to prevent mischievous legislation and to defeat corruption than all other agencies combined. We sincerely trust therefore that the opposition leaders in Brazil will suspend their suicidal counsel to their followers to keep away from the polls, and will use every effort henceforth to secure a good and courageous minority in Congress. To do this they must organize a national party, and their followers must vote on every occasion.

ALTHOUGH every effort to secure better service on the Central railway have thus far been fruitless, we consider it a duty to continue making reclamations to the end. How far the merchants of this city and the trade of this port have been prejudiced by the bad management of this railway, no one can compute, but surely no one will undertake to deny that the losses have been enormous and the discredit incalculable. Not only has the road failed to carry away the merchandise offered for interior destinations, to the loss of both shipper and consignee, but it has permitted enormous thefts and irregularities in its service, it has refused to be held responsible for the loss of merchandise through the neglect and dishonesty of its own employees, it has held back enormous quantities of machinery and material for up-country railways and industrial enterprises, and it has continued to occupy a considerable part of the lighters of this port with material and merchandise of its own, to the serious prejudice of commerce and the discredit of the port. There is not a commercial nation in the world which would have permitted such an abuse of power. Add to this the tricks and oppressive requirements to which the ships

consigned to this railway have been compelled to submit, and we have enough to make the name of this great railway a synonym for trickery, inefficiency and dishonesty the whole world over. In a short time it will be almost impossible to find a shipowner who will accept a charter-party for this railway, or for the government to which it belongs. Already, as we are informed, the boards of trade and shipping associations in various parts of the world are beginning to take cognizance of the state of affairs in the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos, and it will not be long before we begin to feel the effects of the disgraceful incapacity and dishonesty which is ruining the whole shipping world against us. It is idle to say that we can get along without them, for we cannot. The "boy-cott" of these two ports by shipowners would cause incalculable misery and loss to the country—and all this merely for the sake of keeping a lot of incapable and dishonest officials in positions of responsibility and trust. It is quite time for the government to consider the results of so mistaken a policy.

THE HOSPITAL.

We must again call the attention of our readers to the necessity of hurrying forward their subscriptions for the Hospital which the English-speaking colony of this city has undertaken to create. It will be a serious mistake to delay matters until the next hot season, for there will then be no other another task of not being ready for an emergency. The association has in its possession a most desirable property, and is now engaged in reconstructing and enlarging the building, in obtaining gas and water, and in improving the approaches to the building and adjacent grounds. The money received thus far will barely be sufficient for these purposes, leaving nothing for furnishing the hospital and meeting the preliminary expenses of obtaining physicians, nurses and attendants. All these standing charges should be provided for at once so that the association may feel secure in bringing out a staff of nurses soon in order to acclimate them before the next hot season begins. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy not later than June, and it is most desirable that it shall be effectively opened without a moment's delay. The terrible experiences of the season just closing show how necessary it is for us to have a properly equipped hospital in this city, and now that all the preliminary steps have been taken and the principal expenses met, it will be a serious mistake to let the undertaking fail for the want of a little more money. There are still a great many Americans and Englishmen in Rio who have not subscribed for this hospital, and as the money is now urgently needed we cannot impress upon them too strongly the desirability of sending in their contributions without further delay. As it is impossible for the treasurer to personally solicit contributions, we trust that our friends will send in their subscriptions at the earliest moment possible, either to him or to one of the directors. We shall always be glad to give information and to receive subscriptions at this office.

CIGARETTE SMOKING.

The late Sir Murell Mackenzie strongly objected to the cigarette. He says that this form of smoking is "the worst form of indulgence, from the fact that the very millions of his action tempt people to smoke nearly all day long, and by inhaling the fumes into their lungs saturate their blood with the poison. It should be borne in mind that there are two bad qualities contained in the fumes of tobacco. One is poisonous nicotine, the other the high temperature of the burning tobacco. Most people, however, can smoke in moderation without injury; to many tobacco acts as a useful nerve sedative; but, on the other hand, an excessive indulgence in the habit is always injurious."

To anyone who finds total abstinence from tobacco too heroic a stretch of virtue, Sir Murell said: "Let him smoke only after a substantial meal. Let him smoke a mild Havana or a long-stemmed pipe charged with some cool-smoking tobacco. If the charms of the cigarette are irresistible, let it be smoked through a mouthpiece which is kept clean with ultra-Mahomedan strictness. Let him refrain from smoking pipe, cigar, or cigarette to the bitter end, it may be added, stank and oily end."

Lancet, Censor, March 16th.

RETURN OF BRAZILIAN EMIGRANTS.

Yesterday the Pacific steamer *Liguria* arrived in the Mersey, and landed a party of emigrants returned from the Brazil, mostly consisting of women and children belonging to the neighborhood of Bradford and Manchester. Under an organized scheme some time ago a large number of families emigrated to the Brazils in consequence of the gloomy accounts of the conditions of life there,

but owing to the unhealthy climate and other hardships, a great number of the heads of families died, and the survivors became penniless and destitute. Assistance was procured with the view of enabling the poor people to return to their native country, and the party landed yesterday was the first detachment.

The 31 survivors of the ill-fated contingent of Bradford emigrants numbering more than 100 families—who thirteen months ago left this country for Brazil, presented a truly pitiable appearance to the passengers and officials who docked round them at the Exchange Station yesterday. The story they told was one of hardship and privation—starvation, contending in swamp fever and death. All the rest of the 100 families have perished in the land which they had been told "flowed with milk and honey"—where, as the specious emigration agent assured them, work was plentiful and wages high. Some of them obtained employment—one man secured our representative he had worked for five months, but never received a penny of wages. The whole of the party subsisted by begging—devouring in their larder the roots of plants and trees. The brutality of the Brazilian soldiery is said to have been akin to the horrible. One of the men at the Exchange Station showed the mark of a small-cut near his eye obtained in a scolding his mother from violence. Another was hit through the hand by a native policeman, who was caught assaulting a girl 11 years old, and thus resented the interference of the father. Most of the returned emigrants showed traces of the terrible swamp fever in their haggard, pinched faces and worn hair. Their destitute, half-starved appearance evoked the spontaneous sympathy of passengers and officials alike, and after being plentifully supplied with food at the station cocoa-rooms, and cheered by the sympathy and generous contributions given to them, they departed for their former homes.

James Allen, late of 17, High-street, Bradford, a most intelligent middle-aged man, and a leader of the party, who had made most careful memoranda of their experiences, in the course of an interview told a tale of which the following are the main outlines:—Early last year advertisements in the local papers and the representations of an emigration agent that the Brazilian government would pay their passage, from Liverpool by Rio de Janeiro, and on their arrival place them on government land, with a house for each family, food for six months, seed for two crops, and tools to work with, with other advantages, induced about 120 men, women, and children in the district of Bradford to go out on the venture. They were dispatched in three vessels, Allen, his family, and friends going out in the steamship *Amazona* and arriving at Rio about the end of March. From that time their record is one grim succession of terrible privation, disease, spoliation, and ill-treatment, from which the following instances may serve as samples:—Immediately on landing they were subjected to a fourteen hours' march to the land food supplied was of such a character that they could not eat it. They were then conveyed to San Paulo and kept there eight days, and as many as 200 persons of all nationalities were herded together in sleep in one large room, without respect to sex. The treatment they received from the police, there was most cruel. Their next march was to Santos, where they were kept ten days. At these places they met other contingents from home, till the whole party of Bradford people numbered 120. But as their treatment had hitherto been, at Santos they were put on board a small river steamer to go to Paranaquá. They were on board twenty-four hours without food, and their food was hard crusts of bread, mostly uneatable. They remained without shelter on deck for four days and three nights in pouring rain. After getting on shore again they were lodged in half-minimal shanties without doors or windows, and surrounded by badly suffering folk in which they sank to the knees. The food, however, was a little better. At this place were about 150 Whites, a disturbance broke out between them, and the police and the latter attacked all indiscriminately, and several of the party were hurt. Five children of the party died here. They stayed there two weeks, and then were taken to Rio Negro, where at the time they were herded with Blacks, Portuguese, and Germans, but ultimately got a place to themselves. Here they were ordered work at noon making at one millrice, equal to about 110, per day, but there were about 300 Poles engaged on the work, who would not have them. At length they got work at noon making for a time, and various members had from 40 to 60 miles due to them, but they failed to get any of the money. In fact, as Allen pitifully expressed it, "We have not found one man in the country who respects the truth or keeps his word." When they had finished their job at reworking the interpreters and they were now ready to take them to the colony. They were sent on under the care of a guide, but heavy rain came on with great winds. This was followed by an outbreak of fever which soon began to take their numbers. Forty-seven were down at one time; they had no shelter for five weeks, and when he came he was never wholly indifferent or culpably ignorant. Food was poor and indifferent, and the whole party were so weak that they could not bury their dead, and had to part with some of their possessions in order to get others to do the last office. They had in stay six or seven weeks at this place, and then they failed to carry their few remaining effects a distance of 20 miles. Ultimately they got back to Rio. There they were asked if they would go to another colony 50 miles off. Nine of the party went to examine it, and said they would go. The authorities said they would send them in a day or two, but a month passed, and then a force of police drove them on of the place, and they had to tramp 60 miles to another place, which took them 14 days. Ultimately they were so reduced that they had to beg their way, and slept out on the wet ground. And so the dismal wanderings continued from town to town. One passage was by boat, where there were some drunken soldiers on board, who assaulted their women. The crew were as bad as the soldiers, and it was only the intervention of the chief engineer, an Englishman, that prevented serious mischief. At Isle de Flores the officers of the steamer *Cybele* treated them with much kindness. They were again offered government work at 2 millrice a day on the railway, tramped a long distance to the work,

RAILROAD NOTES

Complaints are of daily occurrence in regard to thefts of merchandise on the Central railway. There is apparently no effort made to protect the property.

According to the *Journal do Commercio* the evidence given by Mr. Dawson on the 19th in regard to the affairs of the Companhia Geral was very important.

The March traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 1,165,368\$00, of which 276,338\$80 from passengers, 673,852\$320 from goods and 107,809\$784 from interest guarantees.

Six cases of merchandise shipped on Dec. 1st by Messrs. John Moore & Co. to the Companhia Importadora Paulista by the Central railway had not up the 25th ult. reached the consignee.

Why is it not possible for the Central railway to improve and augment its facilities for receiving *commodities*. One office and one dispatch clerk is hardly sufficient, now that the freight traffic of that line is being diverted to parcels traffic. We have known it to take half a day for the dispatch of a small parcel. It is no credit to the government, nor to the intelligence of the director, that such a state of affairs should exist.

The minister of agriculture in refining, for the second time, the application of the Estrito and S. Francisco to Chupim railway company for authority to raise a loan, says that the guaranteed interest is upon a capital of 30,000\$ per kilometre *fixed and recognized* as requisite by the government, and that the company has neither surveys, submitted nor estimated, as yet approved by the government. Even when these formalities are satisfied the company can not raise more than sufficient money, on loan, to meet one year's expenditure, and this also with the consent of the government. For these and other reasons, the minister refuses the application.

On the 22nd the council of the Civil and Criminal Tribunal accepted the appeal of the Leopoldina railway and the Banco de Credito Universal against the decision of Judge Salvador Muniz, ordering the assets of the appellants to be included in the bankrupt estate of the Geral company. This decision was expected as regards the Leopoldina, for the matured interest on debentures of the company was not paid, and many holders of these debentures were protesting against the delay. Although by this decision the property of the shareholders in the Geral becomes reduced to almost zero, the debentures which were sold on the 21st at about 3\$500 jumped to 6\$500!

LOCAL NOTES

Brazil will ask for 6,000 square metres of space at the Chicago exhibition.

Brig-General Esteio José Ferraz assumed command of the national guard here on the 20th.

A bronze bust of Marshal Peixoto, which is to be presented to him on the 30th, is being cast at the shops of the Central railway.

Sr. Bernardelli, the sculptor, has completed the design for a monument to be erected to the memory of Sr. Benjamin Constant.

Gen. Ruy Barbosa has published a pamphlet of 65 pages on martial law, etc. The wonder is there were not 650 pages.

The 30th inst. is to be consecrated to St. Florentino de Peixoto. The new member deserves his "glory" better than most of our other saints.

The custom-house was closed on the 20th on account of the election and on the 21st on account of the celebration of the day on which Tiradentes was executed.

On the 22nd the police discovered the missing book of the Geral company in the possession of an employee of the Leopoldina railway company, who has been called up to explain how he came by the book.

A local colleague says washing the head with soda-water will cure headache. We did not know that the remedy could be so simple internally, but soda-water taken internally has cured many an aching head—the day after.

A servant in the post-office was caught "red-handed" at 3 a.m. on the 24th. He had secured three registered letters from one of the bags ready for transmission. Perhaps the mystery shrouding the constant loss of registered letters is solved by this arrest.

On the 22nd, at the invitation of the minister of finance, 27 dealers in tobacco, cigars, etc., met at the Treasury. After some remarks, the minister suggested to his guests that they organize a scheme for amending the stamp law, which the government would consider.

The Argentine gunboat sent to Mather Grosso cannot be considered a source of danger to the inhabitants of Rio so long as it does not commence shooting. If an Argentine cannon once gets to work, it is quite possible that a shell will fall in Rio, *caramba!*

By 11 to 1 the Supreme Court refused Gen. Ruy Barbosa's application for writs of *habeas corpus*, in favor of the "seditionists"—who, by the way, seem to be having an awful good time at Parati. The court decided that the federal Congress must decide upon Vice-President Peixoto's action—and the court is right.

Telegrams published here on the 24th stated that the Bordeaux wine crop had been destroyed by late snows. What matter is this? We are willing to wager a moderate amount that just as much Bordeaux wine will be manufactured as ever there was. It will be a good year for the Brazilian national industry.

On the 23rd the police arrested a man who was in possession of a "raised" stock certificate of the Banco da Republica. The original was for one (*uma*) share, but some clever scamp by a few pen strokes changed it into 1,000 (*mil*). The man arrested appears to have been the unwilling tool of more intelligent thieves, whom, it is to be hoped, the police will secure by his assistance.

and were then told by the man in charge that he only paid a mile a day, and as his family men could not possibly buy food for the money, they had to decline. Here they interviewed the British consul, but could get no satisfactory understanding. They stayed eight weeks altogether, during five of which they slept on the bench, and had to beg food. Then they were placed on a large and kept there, and kept all night till the next morning without even a drink of water. They were then taken back to Rio, where they stayed three weeks. Then they were attacked by 35 horse soldiers and driven about; and Allen then lost his bag containing the last of his effects. They were again sent to Isle de Floras, and from there to Pernambuco, where, on the time they had to sleep by the road side, and on the beach. Mr. Holmes, the missionary there, at length got them some limited accommodation, and ultimately about the middle of February, they were shipped for home.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

The Argentine congress has made an appropriation of \$100,000 for an exhibit at Chicago next year.

Many of the prisoners in the goal at Rosario are ill; it has been discovered that the water from the well is impure.

The sugar cane crop in the northern provinces of Argentina is described as magnificent this year, and the season is reported to be most favorable.

In consequence of the fall in the price of flour and the reluctance of the colonists to sell their wheat, five mills have suspended work at Rosario.

Sar. Morano, the Argentine minister at Washington, is to be called to Buenos Aires to receive instructions regarding the Mission question with Brazil.

For a rich country \$35,000 is next to nothing, and this sum *the Argentine* are going to pay to a monument to the victims of the July revolution. Who in the world lent Argentina \$35,000?

The Argentine government has sent the gunboat *Capitana* up the river to Mather Grosso. The Argentines evidently believe their own sensational telegrams about the separation of that state.

The *Journal do Brazil* correspondent in Montevideo telegraphed on Sunday:—"The government will create a debt of 600,000 pesos for balancing the deficit." Its a novel way of settling a deficit, surely.

The receptor of revenues at the Esperanza colony has been sent to prison for stealing sixty-eight thousand dollars belonging to that office. The artist was head-centre of the local Autonomista Club.—*Argentine News.*

There were 1,010 passenger and immigrant arrivals and 909 departures at Montevideo in the month of February, exceeding those to and from Argentine ports. The Brazilian arrivals numbered 515 and the departures 79.

The Argentine government has contracted for a marble bust of ex-President Avellaneda. While on "the bust," why cannot our amiable neighbors put up a bust of Juarez Celman? He deserves it; for he "busted" the whole country.

When the reports of a revolution in Mendoza reached Buenos Aires on the 3rd inst., the mails from that province were retained in the post office a whole day, and the police impressed every man they could catch into the national guard.

The newspaper *Union Civica* charges some prominent personages in Rosario with usurpation of the funds of the Provincial Bank. They transferred properties to persons without responsibility and then obtained loans for \$400,000 on the said properties, which are not worth \$150,000.

The San Juan government is incubating a project for the raising of the wind by means of the issue of 3,000,000 nominal dollars in bills that will rejoice in the title of *Letras de Tendencia*, and which will bear interest of 7 per cent. per annum, payable at indefinite periods. These bills will be taken in payments at all the public offices of the province.

The scandal of the National Bank's branch in Corrientes, where it has been proved that the local manager has been playing "decks and dekes" with the public funds, and heartily appreciating the "age of steel" in which he took office, is commented on in severe terms in the Federal Capital, and the fact that a cabinet minister was instrumental in putting the chief delinquent in his responsible office, and that he subsequently denied the fact with well assumed indignation, does it not tend to strengthen that confidence which it is so greatly to the public interest to see restored in the government and its dependencies.—*Argentine News.*

A case similar to that of the *British Queen* occurred last week in our port. The owners of the steamer *Olimpo*, solemnly assured the officers and men before leaving England that the vessel was not going to Rio, and now endeavor to compel them to proceed from here to that port. In the case of the *British Queen* the owners found it prudent to cancel the charter to Rio and suspend the naval court which was summoned to try the crew. It is desirable to make some reform in the Merchant Shipping Act which will enable the British consul in each port to use his discretion in cancelling charters under like circumstances. The owners in too many cases care nothing for the lives of their seamen.—*Buenos Aires Standard.*

The uneasy political position in Rio de Janeiro is taking a strange turn. According to telegrams received yesterday, vice and acting president Marshal Peixoto has signed a decree dismissing from their posts his military officers who subscribed to the manifesto asking for the election of a president of the republic. The preamble of the decree contains some very severe remarks from Peixoto respecting these officers, whose conduct he strongly condemns. In the lack of other information as to Peixoto's conduct in this, we can only applaud it, in spite of its military interference in politics. The more the military are checked the better for South America.—*Montevideo Times*, April 10th.

The managers of printing offices in Buenos Aires where newspapers or periodicals are published are positively forbidden, by order of the President of the republic, to publish anything relating to applications for *habeas corpus* made by the political prisoners or to discuss the powers of the government in that respect. This may be interpreted as a direct intimation that government intends to proceed unconstitutionally and therefore does not wish its acts to be criticised.—*Montevideo Times*, April 7th.

A telegram from Rio de Janeiro published yesterday states that a new political party, called the "National Republican Centre," has been formed there "for the suppression of the military power." We hope the party will extend here, and will attain the end of the country, morally, financially and politically.—*Montevideo Times*. We regret to advise our contemporary, however, that the news is a little premature. There is not "any" enough in the Rio civilian for that scheme.

WEST COAST ITEMS

From the *Chilian Times*.

All the nitrate works are getting ready to resume operations, and this is giving a spurt to business both here and in Iquique.

Lieut.-Col. Julio Pailila has been appointed military attaché to the Chilean legation in London. This officer distinguished himself at the battles of Chacabuco and Placilla as commander of the Huanes de Colipilla.

The superintendent of the Mint has been instructed to call for tenders for bar silver to the value of 160,000 dollars, at intervals of thirty days, until the completion of the two millions required for the coinage of fractional currency.

According to documents recently published by the *Heraldo* a sum of £50,000 remains to be accounted for in the purchase of the *Aguila*. In a negotiation of the kind effected, as it was, under extraordinary circumstances, it would not be strange if lumping commissions were judiciously distributed.

The following tenders for an internal loan for the withdrawal of the dictatorial notes have been accepted: Banco Agrícola, \$500,000; Banco de Valparaíso, \$3,000,000; Banco de Matto & Co., \$500,000; Banco Commercial, \$1,000,000; Banco Nacional, \$3,000,000; Banco Santiago, \$1,000,000; Banco Tarapacá and Londres, \$500,000; total \$10,000,000. The loan is for six months and bears interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

From the *Star and Herald*.

Quite a tide of Portuguese immigration to Venezuela is setting in from Brazil and from British Guiana. The government of Venezuela is holding out to them as inducement to come into its territory the promise to pay their passage, to grant them as much land as they may cultivate, having no income-taxes whatever to pay, to supply them with agricultural tools, seeds and medicines that they may be in need of, not being obliged to return their value, and to give them a dwelling-place in the meantime that they build their own houses, and a subsidy of forty cents daily for their food to each adult person during four months.

According to a late executive decree, ships, both foreign and Colombian, must in future pay "tonnage" fees upon entering the ports of the republic—paying, however, not upon the tonnage of the vessel, but on the tons of freight she has on board, to be verified by the custom house officials from the purser's manifests. And the "free" ports of Panama, Colon and Bocas del Toro are not exempted from this rule.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

There are many cases of diphtheria in Santos.

The Minas Geraes legislature was formally opened on the 21st.

The bark *Jaffet* was destroyed by fire in the port of Santos on the 19th. Only the crew was saved.

In Parati the democratic party has decided not to take part in the congressional election to be held on the 30th.

An epidemic of yellow-fever is raging at Rio Bonito, state of Rio de Janeiro, and an application has been made to the state executive for assistance.

In consequence of a strike among the operatives of the Magdalena and Torre cotton factories in Pernambuco, their wages have been raised 25%.

On the 19th the Supreme Court granted writs of *habeas corpus* to the S. Paulo conspirators. Dr. Ubaldo do Amaral was the legal representative of the petitioners.

At Nazareth, Bahia, there recently died a man who weighed 400 lbs. It took 12 strong men to carry the coffin, and in going up-hill they had to be assisted by four others.

The S. Paulo senate has voted in 3rd discussion a bill granting a subsidy of 200,000\$ to a navigation company for carrying food products from the southern part of the state to the port of Santos.

A telegram from Bahia dated on the 20th states that the prisoners at Porto Seguro attempted to break jail. A fight ensued with the guard, in which one of the prisoners was killed and six wounded.

Dr. Barbosa Lima, the recently-elected governor of Pernambuco, arrived at the state capital on the 19th. A great fuss was made over him, and of course our pet, Martins Jr., had a few remarks to make on so conspicuous an occasion.

A musician of the S. Paulo police was killed on the 18th by an ensign, who, it is stated, was intoxicated when he committed the crime. The murderer used his sword and pursued his victim into the street, where the man died.

It is reported from the southern states that fevers still continue afloat the coast. New cases have appeared at Paranáguá. The Paraná legislature has resolved to ask the federal congress for assistance to stamp out the epidemic, instead of going at it themselves.

A municipal butcher's shop has been established at Mogy-mirim, S. Paulo.

The *Pernambuco* left Pará yesterday for the upper Amazon, with her political prisoners.

In S. Paulo on the 22nd, 50 soldiers of the 7th battalion of infantry were arrested for insubordination.

It is stated that the governor of Rio Grande is going to modify the law restricting the liberty of the press.

The president of Minas Geraes has signed the bill appropriating 50,000\$ for a building for the state senate.

The S. Paulo presidential elections are to take place to-morrow. The official candidate is Dr. Bernardino de Campos.

In the municipal district of Casa Branca, S. Paulo, there were recorded last year 302 deaths, against 271 in 1890 and 290 in 1889.

The steamer *Pernambuco* with the political prisoners on board reached Pará on the 22nd. Many persons visited the prisoners.

There died in Juiz de Fora on the 19th inst., a negro 115 years old, or thereabouts. Stories of such old men, however, are generally fishy.

A Rio Grande telegram says that Visconde de Pelotas received a message from Gen. Floriano Peixoto stating that he needs his advice.

The municipal council of Pará has resolved to exempt beavers from the tax of 5\$ per head when the meat is sold for not more than 700 reis per kilo.

In the S. Paulo senate a bill has been introduced appropriating \$200,000 for constructing cremation furnaces in S. Paulo, Santos and Campinas.

On the 16th inst. at Ponta Nova, about twenty miles from Theropolis, in the state of Rio de Janeiro, two men were killed and another wounded by gypsies.

The people of the comarcas of Rio Verde and Corumbá, in the state of Goyaz, says the *Gazeta do Estado*, wish those comarcas to be annexed to the state of Minas Geraes.

The surgeon of the steamer *Advance* was left ill of yellow fever at Pará. Dr. Pontes Carvalho has been contracted to take his place, the company paying him \$20 a month and his hotel bill in New York and a free return passage.

A telegram of the 20th inst. from Rio Grande do Sul says that Silveira Martins declines to be a candidate for congress and that the candidates will be Maciel, Adriano Ribeiro and either Silva Tavares or Bitencourt.

A telegram of the 21st from Porto Alegre says that both Gen. Floriano Peixoto and Gen. Bernardo Vasques have promised Gen. Barreto Leite their cordial support in maintaining order in the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

The *Provincia do Parai* caps a complaint against the gas company of that city by accusing it of being "always sphenetic, always phlegmatic, always English." Perhaps something Belgian, or something Brazilian, would suit the *Provincia* better.

The journals of Itaquí, Rio Grande do Sul, say that near the town of S. Francisco de Assis, two hearse funerals have been found at one place and sixteen at another. It is supposed that the murders were committed by a band of malefactors under the lead of a negro of the name of Galvão.

Dr. Barros Cassal has retired from the governorship of Rio Grande do Sul, and Gen. Barreto Leite has resumed his place, from which he had absented himself on account of bad health. This change is said to be due to the discontent caused by the reported intention of the acting governor to postpone for the third time the election of the constitutional convention.

The state elections in Rio de Janeiro on Sunday seem to have passed off quietly, very few people voting. The opposition, as usual, remained at home and "didn't play." The returns indicate the election of the official ticket:—Dr. Porciuncula, president; Dr. Martins Torres, 1st vice-president; Barão de Miraesma, 2nd vice-president; and Sr. Mauricio de Abreu, 3rd vice-president.

The governor of Amazonas has given orders to his chief of police to adopt the severest measures for punishing with utmost rigor of the law "lying speculators, enemies of their country and of the republic," who circulate "alarining reports in regard to the stability of the institutions and of the federal government." Pardall Mallet will have to restrain himself when he reaches Mandos.

Brazilian telegraphic news is getting mighty uncertain, to say the least. Although we are assured that the *Pernambuco* will await the *Anglois* before going up the Amazonas with her political prisoners, a Pará telegram of the 23rd says that she would probably leave the next day for Tabatinga where the river boats will receive the prisoners for other points. In the first place the *Pernambuco* can not go as far up as Tabatinga, and, in the second place, to send the Cucuy and S. Joaquim prisoners to Tabatinga for transfer would be sheer idiocy. Why do not Brazilians study the geography of their own country?

In S. Paulo on the 11th inst., the solicitor of the republic applied to the sectional judge for the prosecution of 30 persons, whom he accuses of a plot to depose the president of the state. The conspirators, he says, had raised about 500,000\$ for corrupting the troops, hiring roughs and contracting mercenaries in the foreign colonies. They succeeded, he alleges, in bribing Capt. Alfredo Cardoso, committing him 30,000\$, of which 10,000\$ were paid in cash. The revolution was to break out on the 27th ult. at 5 o'clock a.m., and the conspirators were to cut the telegraph and telephone lines and interrupt railway communication. An armed force was to march from Villa Maria and after being joined by soldiers of the 7th battalion of infantry and policemen, advance on the president's official residence. The plan was frustrated by the arrest of Lieut. Faria Leite, who was to take possession of the telephone station. In connection with this movement, says the solicitor, there was to be one in Rio de Janeiro for deposing Gen. Floriano Peixoto, as well as movements in Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Grande do Sul on the 29th and 30th ult.

1000	Methyl Cellulose	10	2000	Sodium Hydroxide	6
100	Mono Ammon salt	45			

April 23rd, 1892.

BANKS.

Cópias	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Name	Last sale	Closing quotation
			RIO DE JANEIRO				
10,000,000	4,000,000	164,200	Açúcar do Brasil.....	48000-100, 30	98 1/2	468 1/2	—
1,000,000	475,000	24,000	Alumina do Brasil.....	25000-100, 30	120	600 000	—
1,000,000	451,750	451,750	Alumina do Brasil.....	100 000-100, 30	140	850 000	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	34,350	Boia.....	30000-100, 30	100	75 000	—
M 10,000,000	10,000,000	41,350	Boia.....	30000-100, 30	100	75 000	—
			Brasil.....	30000-100, 30	100	75 000	—
		41,350,575	Brasil.....	30000-100, 30	100	75 000	—

BANKS.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

Percent	Interest	Rate of	Bank	Nominal	Last sale	Closing quotations
Amount	payable	the		Value		
15,827,000 \$	Jan. - July	6	Credit Real Estate Trust	100	50 1/2	43 1/2 - 44 1/2
7,930,000	Aug. - Oct.	6	do do do	100	112 1/2	100 - 104 1/2
7,790,000		6	Credit Real Estate Trust	100	100	
8,000		6	do do do	100	81 1/2	81 1/2
		6	Real Estate Trust	100	81 1/2	
	May - Nov.	6	do do do	100	81 1/2	
10,250,000	Jan. - July	6	Real Estate Trust	100	112 1/2	100 - 104 1/2
		6	do do do	100	81 1/2	
		6	do do do	100	81 1/2	

MILLS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last year	Claims & quantities
2,400,000.00	2,100,000.00	168,212.7	Alfonso	12 000 — July 91	200.0	355.000	...
1,000,000.00	400,000.00	...	Alfonso .....	...	200.0	700.000	...
1,000,000.00	500,000.00	53,375.0	Banco Industrial	12 000 — July 91	200.0	910.000	...
300,000.00	300,000.00	...	Brazileira	8 000 — July 90	100.0	200.000	...
1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	106,553.3	Comércio	12 000 — July 91	200.0	200.000	...
1,000,000.00	210,000.00	...	Confiança Industrial	12 000 — July 91	110.0	120.000	...
...	416,160.00	...	do 2ª seção	12 000 — July 91	140.0	200.000	...
1,400,000.00	900,000.00	...	Comercial	3 100 — July 91	200.0	240.000	...
250,000.00	250,000.00	...	do 1º balde .....	...	200.0	300.000	...
600,000.00	600,000.00	10,091.0	Industrial do Alentejo .....	...	200.0	200.000	...
200,000.00	133,640.00	10,333.0	Industrial do Oeste Fluminense .....	...	140.0	200.000	...
400,000.00	400,000.00	...	Min. Grêmio	12 000 — July 91	200.0	200.000	...
1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	...	Petrobrás	10 000 — July 89	200.0	110.000	...
1,000,000.00	800,000.00	...	Progresso Ind. do Brazil	8 000 — July 91	200.0	200.000	...
1,000,000.00	21,715.0	927,197.0	Rio de Janeiro	5 000 — July 88	200.0	250.000	...
1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	...	S. Lavoura	2 000 — July 88	100.0	100.000	...
850,000.00	600,000.00	104,561.0	do 2ª seção .....	...	100.0	120.000	...
...	...	...	S. Paulo do Alentejo .....	...	100.0	120.000	...
...	...	...	S. Paulo do Alentejo	3 100 — July 91	200.0	150.000	...

MISCELLANEOUS

<i>Capital</i>	<i>Capital paid up</i>	<i>Reserve fund</i>	<i>Companies</i>	<i>Dividend paid</i>	<i>Annual net</i>	<i>Last year</i>	<i>Current quantity</i>
8,000,000	7,430,000	..	Agrícola de Pernambuco.....	3000 - July 91	63	664,000	...
3,000,000	2,000,000	..	Agenda do Ribeiro Preto.....	10 - July 91	6	193,000	...
4,000,000	100,000	..	Ag. e Cabaes de Lavoura.....	..	..	..	...
7,000,000	..	..	Ag. e Viagem Pernambuco.....	4 - Jan - July 91	200	215,000	...
18,000,000	18,000,000	20,000,000	Campanha Pernambuco.....	1 - Jan - July 91	200	..	...
3,000,000	775,000	1,000	Casa Brasileira.....	10 - July 91	60	59,800	... 208
5,000,000	600,000	..	Commodore e Transporte C. B.....	10 - July 91	60	..	...
3,000,000	4,000,000	..	Empresa de Obras Publicas.....	15 - Sept - 91	20	20,000	... 50
3,000,000	4,000,000	..	Erasmus Pernambuco.....	2 - July 91	40	3	...
10,000,000	..	..	Ind. e Colonizacao do Brazil.....	..	..	..	...
30,000,000	30,000,000	..	Montecarlo do Brazil.....	3000 - July 91	200	62,000	... 64
30,000,000	30,000,000	..	.. do Rio.....	Int. - Jan. 91	70	98,000	...
15,000,000	3,000,000	..	.. de S. Paulo.....	..	80	25,000	... 30
10,000,000	4,000,000	..	Metropolitana.....	..	..	..	...
5,000,000	2,500,000	24,000	Nacional de Fios e Estao.....	..	..	300,000	...
1,200,000	1,000,000	..	Nacional de Ocos.....	5 - Jan - 91	..	130,000	...
25,000,000	8,750,000	..	Nova Em Ruml.....	3 - July 91	70	4,000	...
50,000,000	50,000,000	..	Other Hydraulics do Brazil.....	..	40	53,000	...
10,000,000	2,000,000	21,800	Plantacao do Rio.....	12 - Jan - July 91	50	..	...
8,000,000	2,000,000	..	San Jose do Rio.....	13 - July 91	70	..	...
10,000,000	2,000,000	34,917	Sociedade Brasileira.....	6 - July 91	200	40,000	... 45
10,000,000	2,000,000	..	Uniao dos Est. do Brac.....	1 - July 91	200

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